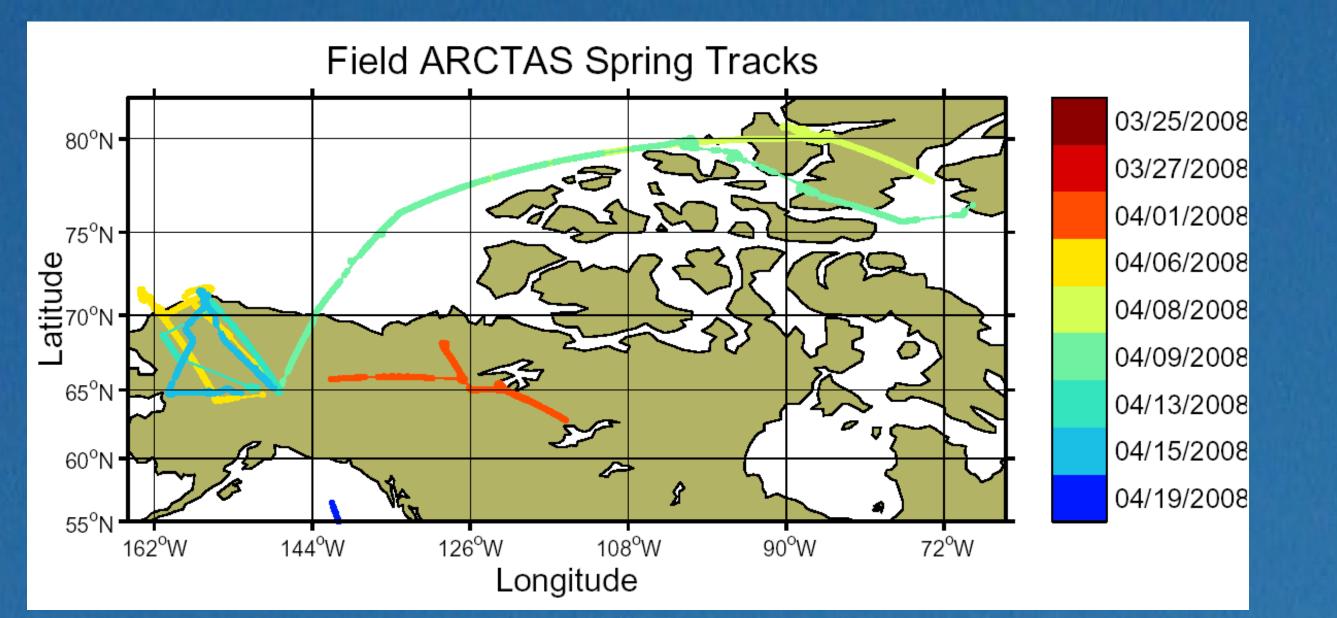
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ARCTAS-spring



Abstract

During the 2008 Arctic Research of the Composition of the Troposphere from Aircraft and Satellites (ARCTAS) field deployment, the 14-channel NASA Ames Airborne Tracking Sunphotometer, AATS-14, operated successfully on all 24 (10 spring + 14 summer) NASA P-3B flights. AATS-14 collected science data on 20 of those flights, the exceptions being two transit, one engineering check flight and one science flight when environmental conditions (low T or persistent cloud cover) were unfavorable for AATS data collection.

AATS-14 science objectives for ARCTAS included integrated analysis of the horizontal and vertical distribution of Arctic Haze aerosols and the emissions from boreal forest fires, the combination of AATS-derived AOD measurements with solar irradiance measurements on the P-3B to determine aerosol direct radiative effects, and the use and validation of aerosol observations from MODIS, MISR, OMI, POLDER and CALIPSO in conjunction with AATS measurements to address ARCTAS science objectives.

A preliminary analysis shows abundant opportunities to address these science objectives, with concurrent AATS and satellite observations available for almost every science flight (see table). Here we present a preliminary summary of AATS observations from the spring and summer phase, comparisons of AATS AOD with in situ measurements on the P-3B (HiGEAR) and ground-based AERONET AOD measurements, and finally AATS, OMI, and MODIS AOD retrievals from measurements acquired during select summer-phase flights.

Preliminary Findings

- (1) In a preliminary analysis of 35 vertical profiles, AATS-14 measurements of layer AOD agree with AOD calculated from HiGEAR in situ observations to within 0.02±0.1*AOD.
- (2) Measurements of AOD from AATS-14 and AERONET agree well with AOD calculated from HiGEAR in situ observations in three cases studied in detail.
- (3) An initial survey of the AATS data set indicates a lconsiderable number of possible case studies for the "gradient method" of deriving aerosol direct radiative forcing efficiencies and a small number of possible cases for studying aerosol flux divergence.
- (4) Preliminary analysis of measurements acquired on June 30, 2008 during indicate that the AATS, OMI, and MODIS AOD retrievals appear to paint a consistent picture through the smoke plume, despite differences in the retrieved OMI aerosol models and in retrieved AODs outside the smoke. A coincident CALIPSO extinction profile in the smoke plume exists.

